SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-There are in New York City 278 Protestant churches of the various per suasions.

-Mr. Talmage asks all his friends to contribute a dollar apiece for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness on the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

-December 2d has been fixed upon by the American Bible Society for the celebration of the 500th anniversary of Wyckliffe's translation of the Bible. -The Southern Baptist Convention.

representing nearly two-thirds of the Baptists in this country, will hold its annual meeting at Lexington, Ky., beginning May 6. -There are, it is said, 150,000 German Protestants in Brazil, the majority

of whom are Lutherans. They are very

poorly supplied with pastors and

-In the Missouri Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church there are only 5,167 communicants, the net gain being only 7. Last year there were 753 baptisms and 369 confirmations. The

total of money raised was \$85,611. -The Wesleyans of England contemplate the establishment of a Methodist Museum in London, the object of which shall be to collect as many historiing to the early history of Methodism and also interesting objects connected with the mission work in foreign lands.

-There are now in Chicago 213 churches, beside twenty mission chapels, and eleven Adventist and Spiritualist societies. Of the 213 churches the Catholics with twenty-four, the Methodists with nineteen, the Presbyterians with eighteen, and the Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Hebrews, each with ten.

-There was recently held in New York a meeting in the interest of the establishment of an American Independent Church as an offshoot of the Roman Catholic Communion. Addresses were made by several ex-priests of the Catholic Church, and the statement was made that Father Quinn, the President of the new organization, is daily in receipt of letters from priests in different parts of call for a stay of proceedings.-N. Y. the country who favor the movement and are preparing to abandon Roman-

How to Bring Up Children Health y.

The risk of having been a baby or having to be brought up from tiny in-fancy in such an age as this is fearful to contemplate. If there is one thing more than another in these artificial times that is likely to be a martyr to artificiality, that thing is a baby. It can often scarcely finish its first battle cry of existilies, and by a monkey. She had no ence before it is assumed that it has wind on the stomach, and must get anise seed, catnip tea and molasses. The sweet too often gives a colic, while the sweet too often gives a colic, while the repeated spoon is merely a temptation in The couple went upon a wedding tour, the direction of weaning. Nature, like a good nurse, has provided the food.

They selected the city of Portici for their they selected they selected the city of Portici for their they selected the c to be used. Yet it is the experience of tirement while awaiting the completion most physicians that not one child in a of madame's twenty-fifth year, when she hundred, in the first five days of its ex- would come into possession of her fortistence, escapes some provoking invention of the adversary. Although sprue is no more natural to a child than small-pox, it is assumed that the child must have the sprue; which merely man, in whose villa the couple lodged, tion of the adversary. Although sprue have the sprue; which merely means loaned them 50,000 francs, and guaranthat food sours or changes in the mouth which ought either not to have been put there or not kept there. Artificial foods are at once proposed. We have tried to Neapolitan merchants and bankers to keep a catalogue of them, but it is inconsistent with family duties. Until we are able to manufacture the very best milk for calves without depending on cows, we despair of substituting a complete food for infants. We do not think any member of Adam's family died prematurely because Liebig or Mellon had not existed. While we fully recognize the value of certain artificial foods in conditions of sickness, yet the too prevalent idea that these are easy substitutes for nature must be discarded. The child is an animal for which good provision has been made. We do well to watch with sedulous care any departure from Nature's method as to modes and materials for feeding. Not only food itself, but artificial methods of giving it, cause great disturbance.

The next sad experience of babyhood is in its locomotion. The child which is permitted its natural motions throws its arms about for exercise and kicks as naturally as any mule. How little of this natural work is permitted nowadays, especially in high circles. We have seen many a child being fatted for an early grave by improper foods, and so dressed and carried as entirely to suspend the possibilities of its own natural exercise. It has two great inflictions from nurses.

The first is well described thus: " Next comes a brawny nurse, but five feet high, With leathern lungs and throat of brass sup

plied, Striving with 'Chevy Chase' and 'Lullaby' To drown the screeching infant at her side; And ever and anon the babe she seized, And squeezed and sung, and sung and squeezed. Although, sometimes, each dreary pause be

tween The strangled infant's piercing shrieks, And writhing limbs and blackening cheeks, Full well confessed the secret pin That keenly goaded him within; Yet closer squeezed the nurse and louder was

We recently made an art study of a more they were subjected to the artificial

than to seek the cause. The baby carriage as an institution we great promoter of lazy exposure of babies.

their limbs. The next sad crisis in babyhood is the teething time. Here it seems that, by common consent, it is admitted that the Creator made a mistake; the teething is information and recruit docile tools. always a crisis in which many babies have a right to die. It is in vain that already in store for the second, as well seed.

the dental sacs are formed; how the fullyformed teeth press upon the upper walls of the sacs that inclose them, until there is a gradual absorption of the walls and the tooth is cut. In a healthy, rightlyfed, rightly-attended, rightly-exercised child this process is so perfectly natural, is so intermittent, and is attended with so little local irritation that it cannot at all rank as a crisis. That, by artificial methods, it does sometimes become a complication we must admit; but physiology points us to no such necessity. Doctors and parents need to disabuse themselves of the idea that this is a necessary crisis. The teeth of the first year show that it is not, and the second summer disasters, so often attributed to teething, are generally con-

as the first set; how nicely and gradually

comitants, and not results. When this process is in part casual, it is only so because of bad inheritance or as a result of bad management of the child. The comparisons of diseases of children, as they show themselves in towns, in the coun try, and in the most healthy districts, point plainly to the fact that the death of a child ought to be as rare as that of a little lion. Dr. Farr points to a parish in England in which the death of a child was rarer than that of an adult. The expectation of life for a child born in Shrewsbury, England, is one in 33.9; in cal documents as can be obtained relat- London, one in 60. In Norway 3 out of 4 children live and are reared. In many of our cities nearly half die defore they

reach five years of age. The expectation of life to many young children is nowadays so dubious that many of them, could they forecast, would not consent to the risk, and so decline have the largest number, thirty-four. the undertaking. Yet this is so largely The Baptists are next with twenty-four.

Then come the Evangelical Lutherans cessity. Let mankind and womankind know the human in its creation is not a failure. Children were made to live, and the death of any human being before maturity is an accident, with the very few exceptions of "Freaks of Nature," so-called. Indeed, we have great need nowadays to do as Canon Kingsley did, and accept this preservation of childlife as a great moral question. There is a good deal of bad management and moralizing sentimentalism in the death of small children. We are outraged at the thing as at present conducted, and Independent.

A Brace of Adventurers Who Traveled on Alleged Expectations.

A singular story of wholesale swindling and inconceivable credulity comes from Rome. About a year ago, a young and beautiful woman, believed to be an American, and credited with the possession of an enormous fortune, arrived in the Italian capital, accompanied by a other traveling companions. Shortly after her arrival she was married to the young aristocrat, whose name the Italian needed ready to hand so soon as it ought home, saying they wished to live in reune and would receive \$6,000,000. teed payment for 150,000 francs' worth they victimized the shopkeepers heavily for diamonds, corals, costly furs, and other portable articles of high price. Nothing seemed too costly, provided they could get credit for it. They even had the handles of parasols and umbrellas set with precious stones. They contracted to buy the Villa Mirafiora for 700,000 francs, bought seven carriages and forty horses, and ordered a private railway car and a yacht. Within a year they managed to make debts to the extent of over half a million of dollars. The date fixed for payment was in all cases the first of March. In February the couple went to Paris and then to London, a movement that seems to have excited no suspicion among their creditors; but on the first of March news came to Rome that they had gone to America, taking with them an immense quantity of baggage. A few days later a banker in Rome received a letter from the husband, saying that the will making his wife a rich heiress had been set aside, and that they had gone to America, hoping with perseverance and indefatigable effort to regain the position they had oc-

The Czar's Household.

cupied in the world.

Governor Jewell states that when he was United States Minister to Russia there were not less than nineteen occupants of the Czar's Winter Palace, each with a retinue of attendants, servants, etc., upon whom it was his official duty to make social calls. At the time of the recent terrible explosion the building contained a variety of regular inmates: the Czar and his family, with those liv-ing on an intimate footing with them; the high household functionaries, with the ministers and state dignitaries, having access to the Emperor at any hour; the chamberlains, secretaries, gentlemen few weeping babies, to see how much and ladies in waiting; the officers and soldiers on duty as military valets; the than to the natural, and how much more ushers, butlers, valets; the footmen, mesattempt there was to quell the result sengers, and others in the personal service of the Czar and his family; lastly. the domestics. These last, with the shall speak of hereafter. It is now the hostlers, scavengers, under-gardeners, wood-cutters, lamp cleaners, etc., are of negatively bad and positively not very course very many; and as it would be good. We knew a boy—who was a no-ble, hearty child—that was left thus to ilies in the palace, they are divided into impossible to lodge them and their famsleep in a hot sun, and fell into a con-two relays, each passing a fortnight at vulsion that night, which turned the the palace and a fortnight at home with course of a life. Parents generally know their families. When off duty they live little how apt babies are to be unduly in the outskirts of the city amid the lowexposed in their carriages, and how est class of the population, exposed to much more apt they are to take cold than contact with the populace and the conif they could be allowed the active use of spirators among them. It is in these two relays that the investigations are

-Remember that thorough cultivation

Joseph in Egypt.

Mr. Brughsch, a German who has spent many years in Egypt, and is famil-iar with the language of the hieroglyphics, finds therein many proofs of the ac-curacy of the Bible account of Joseph's life in Egypt. Pharaoh has proclaimed before him "bow the knee," a word still retained in the hieroglyphic dictionary, and adopted by the Egyptians to express their feeling of reverence at the sight of an important person or object. He bestows on Joseph the high dignity of a Zophnatpaneakh "Governor of the Sethroitic name." The offices which Joseph attributes to himself, before his family, were of Egyptian origin, and well known at that time. The name of his wife is pure Egyptian, and almost entirely confined to the old and middle empire. The father of his wife is a pure Egyptian. Mr. Brugsch finds also the record of a famine in the inscriptions, which, as famines were almost unknown in Egypt, he thinks must be identical with the one recorded in Genesis. A hieroglyphic record reads, " I collected the harvest, a friend of the harvest-god. I was watchful at the time of sowing. And now when a famine arose, lasting many years, I issued out corn to the city to each hungry person."- Youth's Companion.

The "Drummer," Ancient and Modern.

But a few years ago a traveling sales-man from a wholesale house in the city was looked upon as a marvel of enterprise, and his advent into a village was hailed as an event by the small boy. He came on the top of a gayly-painted wagon, with a high, tight box, which carried with it an air of deep mystery cov-ering what might be inside. Next to a traveling circus, this equipage excited the greatest attention and admiration. He came sometimes with two horses, and sometimes with a four-in-hand, and he carried the goods with him which he expected to sell. When he reined up in front of the general store, a regular townmeeting crowd gathered about him and watched with interest the opening of the doors in the rear of the vehicle, and the display of wealth therein contained. A public exhibition of the crown jewels could not have elicited more comment. There were bolts of cotton sheeting and buzz-saws, delaines and tin dippers, drugs and sugars, calico and paint, boots and shoes and accordeons, tombstones and jewsharps-all neatly packed in their proper departments. Sometimes a large rack was attached to the end of the wagon, and there was always an iron rail up-on the top for the accommodation of rags, old copper, iron, etc., which might be taken in exchange for groceries and tinware. These "traveling salesmen" were at that time called "peddlers," and they did not ignore private farm-houses when they wished to sell out their stock.

These were ante-railway times. A little later, and the railroads stretched themselves through the country, and the traveling salesman forsook his wagon, and likewise his cumbersome stock of goods, and traveled with a gripsack packed with samples. Then people got dealing in specialties, and the samplebags grew lighter and less bulky, while some drummers contented themselves with photographs of the goods they de-

sired to dispose of. The institution of traveling agents is an old one, and the time has been when this class of men virtually held the trade of the country in their own hands; so much so that a firm could not dispense with the services of their drummers without serious loss to their business. The wages of these salesmen were high in proportion to their value in commanding rade. Of late years, however, the principals have been gradually getting the trade into their own hands, and, as their houses grew more and more popular and established, the traveling man found his importance decreasing. This will not yet apply to all classes of business. There are some kinds of goods that can only be sold by sample, and the dealers in them are still more or less in the power of their traveling agents, although they do all they can to control their own trade. When a house secures a new customer through the agency of a traveling man, the principals immediately open a correspondence with him, and cautiously interpolate upon their printed letterheads the hint that "orders directed to the firm will insure a more prompt attention than if directed to an individual," thus destroying, as much as possible, the importance of the salesman who secured

the customer. In a few of the staple branches, particularly in dry goods and groceries, the services of the traveling salesmen are being to a certain extent dispensed with, the nature of the goods being such as to warrant the risk of trusting to correspondence and price lists. With this class of dealers it is a question of but a short time before all roadmen will be dispenses with. Several have already abolished the system, and others have expressed their determination to be so very soon. But in boots and shoes, hats and caps, furs, millinery goods, and the like, where no established grade can be made without samples, it is regarded as absolutely necessary to employ solicitors .-Chicago Tribune.

A Curious Legal Question.

Is a murderer entitled to the property of his victim, should that victim have made a will in his favor? This question, according to Vice-Chancellor Malins, has never been tested under English law. The circumstances which have now brought it to trial are remarkable enough. In July, 1876, a man named De Tourville murdered his wife in the Austrian Tyrol, in such a manner that he hoped to divert suspicion from himself. He was, however, tried and found guilty by the Austrian court, and sentenced to death, though eventually the sentence was commuted, on appeal, to eighteen years' imprisonment. The next of kin to Mme. de Tourville now contend that her husband could derive no benefit from a bequest which he himself had given effect to, for that the man was guilty of killing his wife there is no doubt whatever, and equally little that he murdered her because he knew that her will, failing children, had been made in his favor. At the expiration of eighteen years he will, unless a decision to the contrary should be given, come into the enjoy-ment of the money for the sake of which the anatomist and the physiologist unite in showing us the wonderful provision in showing us the wonderful provision how you prepared the soil and put in the two Austrian courts.

STATE IMMIGRATION.

Convention at St. Louis-List of Delegates and Topics of Discussion-Abstract of Proceedings and Resolutions Passed.

A convention in the interest of immigration to this State was held at Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, beginning on the 13th. The call showed that over 350 delegates were present, and that the largest delegations were St. Louis City, 25; Boone County 11, and Jackson County 9 delegates. The other counties had from two to eight delegates. Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

Ollowing officers:
President, Gov. John S. Phelps.
Vice-Presidents, one from each Congress onal district: First, Charles E. Peers of Warren County. Second, E. O. Stanard of St. Louis City. Third, M. H. Ritchey of Newton County. Fourth, T. J. O. Morrison of New Madrid

Fourth, T. J. O. Morrison of New Madrid County.

Fifth, J. J. O'Brien of St. Louis County.
Sixth, J. L. Thomas of Jefferson County.
Seventh, John Reid of Lafayette County.
Eighth, W. L. Hickman of Jackson County.
Ninth, Samuel C. Major of Haward County.
Tenth, A. W. Meyers of Linn County.
Tenth, A. W. Barnes of Scotland County.
Twelfth, C. H. Frost of Phelps County.
Thirteenth, A. N. Schuster of Buchanan
County.

County. For Secretary, E. C. Cabell of St. Louis For Secretary, E. C. Caben of St. Louis City.

For Assistant Secretaries, Messrs Morri-son Renshaw, E. A. Noonan, W. W. Ivory, John Lamb, W. H. Towey, A. R. Smith, N. M. Bell, James H. Bethune, W. E. Breck-enhoff, J. F. Child, D. C. Kennedy and A. For Sergeants-at-Arms, Messrs. Thomas Brady, J. P. Bull, James Hardy, James Coff, Chris. Overbeek, J. Y. Murphy and John Lohran. Following will be found the

Adair County-F. M. Harrington, M. Smith. Andrew—J. R. Williams, J. R. Caldwell.

Smith.

Andrew—J. R. Williams, J. R. Caldwell.

Atchison—P. A. Thompson, Hon. A. B.
Wyatt, Hon. John P. Lewis, John D. Doff.

Audrain—Judge John P. Clark, Wm. H. Kennon, James Carroil, J. McD. Trimble, R. M.
White, D. H. McIntyre.

Barry—Charles S. Bryan, Wm. Talbot, J. B.
Newbury, L. Moller. J. N. Bradley, A. Henry,
E. A. Henry, Phil. Zeat.

Barton—Chas. H. Brown, P. B. West.
Benton—E. H. Richardson.

Boltinger—R. M. Smith, Lindsay Murdoch,
E. Pape, I. H. Grant.

Boone—W. J. Booth, W. F. Switzler, T. S.
Carter, John F. Rucker, G. C. Swallow, E. C.
More, Dr. S. S. Lewis, F. M. Healey.

Buchanan—J. S. Crosby, A. N. Schusler, M.
B. Cnapman, Col. J. C. Roberts, Dr. J. Y. Berghoff, Dr. J. W. Stringfellow, Dr. G. C. Catlett,
F. M. Posegate.

Butler—H. C. Davidson, Jas. F. Tubb, Z. M.
Johnson, G. H. Kelly,
Caldwell—J. E. Hitt, S. C. Rogers.

Catlaway—W. H. Thomas, R. A. Crews, J. W.

Ca'laway-W. H Thomas, R. A. Crews, J. W. Boulware, J. J. Brown, J. L. Erwin, W. E Berghauser, Jno. A. Hockaday. Camden—J. L. Roach, E. W. Craig. Cape Girardeau—Hon. Louis Houck, Oliver, J. A. Howell. Carter-Hy. Schupp, Francis M. Coleman. Carroll-R. L. Turpin, H. C. Blackwell, T.

Carroll-R. L. Turpin, H. C. Blackwei, L. Bridges, Jr.
Cass-G. S. Spring, Barnard Zick.
Cedar-James T. Faris. James M. Jackson.
Chariton-John Knappinberger, O. F. Smith,
Senator Andrew Mackey, J. H. Kinley, J. C.
Wallace, F. Y. Dysart, R. H. Musser, J. M.
Spencer, Chas, Hammond, W. C. Applegate,

Wallace, F. Y. Dysart, R. H. Musser, J. M. Spencer, Chas. Hammond, W. C. Applegate, A. J. A. Hudson.
Christian—J. E. Kendrick, W. H. Pollard. Glark—J. B. Cole, R. L. King.
Clay—J C. Evans, Samel Hardwick, W. H. Dougherty, Samuel Archer.
Cinton—Dr. G. Fred Essog, And. E. Meininger, E. W. Turner.
Cole—Hon. H. Clay Ewing, Phil E. Chappel.
Cooper—Col. Robert McCullough, J. H. Jehnston, J. L. O'Brien, T. V. Hickox, J. H. Walker, Geo. Hanna. Walker, Geo. Hanna. Grawford—Thomas R. Gibson, F. B. Webb. Thos. Eldridge.
Dade—Judge W. M. Taggert, Thos. J. Bishols, T. H. Cannon, R. S. Jacobs.
Dallas—J. P. Brownlow, R. S. Brownlow,
John S. Burns, Wm. M. Welsh, Geo. F. Edmi

Daviess-Thos. B. Yates, Wm. M. Bostogh. DeKalb-H. E. Glazier, S. S. Brown, Dent-E. T. Wingo, F. B. Pemberton, H. H.

Barnitz.

Douglas—A. C. Rice, H. P. Kelly.

Dunklin—John P. Taylor, U. F. Kelly.

Franklin—Dr. G. O. Hardemann, Chas. Reinhard, T. W. B. Crews, James O. Shea, Dr. B. F.

Burch, E. N. Parker.

Gentry—Chas. G. Comstock, M. M. Campbell,

David Cranor, J. W. Cranor.

Gasconade—W. Herzog, R. Robyn, C. D.

Ettzen, C. H. Riesse, E. Rhodius, H. Hundhausen, L. F. Wentzell, W. Bumpas.

Greene—Gov. Jno. S. Pneips, Geo. A. C.

Woolley, W. Jones, J. M. Doling, Ralph

Walker, J. H. Tifft, D. C. Kennedy, L. H. Murray, D. F. Heffernan, D. C. Leach, H. F. Fellows, Rev. U. J. Morrison, E. T. Roberson, H.

O. Young, Jno. O'Day. O. Young, Jno. O'Day. Grundy-Hon. B. Lockhart, Hon. Geo. H. Hubbell. Harrison—T. D. Neill, S. W. Vandervoort, Henry—Wm. H. Cock, Harvey W. Salmon, W. E. Brinkerhoff, James M. Avery, Hon. J. B.

Boone.

Hickory—J. W. Silsby, W. N. Neihardt.
Holt—W. A. Gardner, B. O. Cowan. E. J.
Kellogg, J. W. Stokes.

Howard—W. F. Cunningham, Frank Dodd, Hon. John Walker, Col. Robert Estill, Hon. James S. Thompson, Jo H. Fink, Senator Sam C. Major.
Howell—Dr. C. H. E. Shutte.
Iron—J. W. Emerson, J. W. Berryman, C. R.

Peck. Jackson-W. Z. Hickman, Jas. A. Shaw Jackson—W. Z. Hickman, Jas. A. Snaw, Hon. S. C. Ragan, H. J. Lampe, Meade Wood-son, M. Mumford, T. Winningham, U. T. John-son, J. W. Mercer, D. S. Twitchell, E. T. Hail, A. S. Packard, W. H. Stevens-Jefferson—John L. Thomas, A. Yerger, Sam Byrnes, W. R. Donnell, Henry Stellinck, T. A. Charles, J. M. Bailey, J. H. Moore, C. Fletcher, U. S. Jawett.

Charles, J. M. Bailey, J. H. Moore, C. Fletcher, U. S. Jewett.

Jasper—John H. Taylor, E. P. Searle, J. M. Bichardson, J. M. Hurley.

Johnson—H. C. Pipe, J. Starkey, C. C. Tevis, T. C. Farr.

Knox—Judge Wm. Clancy, Judge E. V. Wilson, John Fitzgerald, L. F. Cottey.

Laclede—Geo. W. Bradfield, John A. Farris, E. Ellis.

Layfavette—Joseph Davis, John Reid, J. D.

E. Ellis.

Layfayette—Joseph Davis, John Reid, J. D.
Conner, Hon, Alex. Lesueur.

Lawrence—H. Brunbach, Chas. Lawson,
A. Purdy, Thomas Carlin, R. H. Landrum.

Lewis—H. P. Tate, J. W. Barrett.

Lincoln—Dr. J. A. Mudd, Dr. W. E. Brown,

Will J. Knott, W. T. Thurmond.

Linn—A. W. Myers, G. W. Stephens.

Livingston—Daniel G. Saunders, John
N. Boyd, Dr. E. A. Cadle, James C. Minteer. McDonald-Hon. A. W. Chenowith, Col. J. L. Batr, M. R. Groff.

Macon—Hon. Wm. M. Vancleve, C. P. Hess, Brock, M. C. Tracey. Madison — Hon. J. M. Anthony, J. D. Perkins.

Maries—J. W. Harbinson, R. W. Anderson,
J. W. Hallaway.

Mercer—M. F. Robinson, Judge H. G. Orten.

Marion—H. C. Whaley, L. L. Moore, Wm.

Shields, C. W. Clark, Mr. McClintock.

Miller—A. Fulkerson. Mississippi—M. Ward, J. M. Brown. Moniteau—J. H. Auderson, R. Q. Roche, J. E. Hoghe. Monroe—P. Bashaw, James W. Johnston, F. Montgomery—W. H. Jacknan, Sol. Hugh-etre, H. W. Johnson. Morgan — B. R. Richardson, Hamilton Walker

Waiker.

New Madrid—Hon. T. J. O. Morrison, Dr. M.
G. Hatcher.

Newton—Hon. M. H. Ritchey, M. E. Benton.

Nodaway—C. A. Anthony, W. W. Ramsay.

Oragon—W. W. Evans, M. G. Normau.

Osage—J. K. Kidd, R. S. Ryan, James. A. Ozark—Thomas W. Price, R. R. Gilliland. Pemiscot—George W. Carleton, Wm.

Ward.
Perry-Dr. C. A. Mann, Robert T. Gatewood, Charles A. Weber, C. W. Prost.
Pettis-Maj. Wm. Gentry, J. H. Rothwell, F. A. sampson.
Phelps-Henry Dean, Hon. C. H. Frost.
Pike-Judge D. L. Caldwell, Hon. H. G. Mackey, John E. Forgery, C. Clark.
Piatte-Wm. C. Wells, Maj. T. W. Park, Hon. R. P. C. Wilson, N. H. Hunt.
Polk-B. H. Emerson, A. A. Underwood.
Pulaski-Godfrey Lutney, W. T. Wright.
Putnam-Henry Clay Dean, B. H. Bonfoey, G. Roth.

G. Roth.
Randolph—J. H. Penney, C. H. Hammet,
Hon. Henry A. Newman.
Ray—Col. Jacob T. Child, Hon. Louis C.
Robannon, John W. Spurlock, Dr. William F. Yates.

Kalis—Kirtley Lynch.

Reynolds—Elvis Harrison, Dr. M. MacKen

sie.
Ripley-W. H. Richter, John P. Fagan, P. Mabrey, J. G. McCiaren, D. B. Young, A. J. Ponder, J. F. Oriel.
St. Charles-B. A. Anderson, Dr. Albin Morg. ner. St. Clair—Joseph P. Landes, Judge John F. Tandy, J. H. Lucas, J. H. Linney.

St. Francis-L. D. Walker, F. M. Carter. St. Genevieve-Hon. M. A. Gilbert, Hon. W.

St. Genevieve—Hon. M. A. Gilbert, Hon. W. T. Cox.
St. Louis City—E. O. Stanard, Charles Gibson, D. R. Barciay, Thomas Walsh, D. P. Rowland, B. Gratz Brown, J. B. Henderson, E. S. Rowse, J. J. O'Brien, George W. Updyke, Charles Hoyle, N. O. Nelson, P. McGrath, W. H. H. Russell, R. M. Parks, J. J. O'Neal, J. L. D. Morrison, Charles Todd, Alex. Martin, Michael Helmbecher, Chas. P. Chouteau, R. P. Tansey, Adolphus Meier, Samuel J. Gaty, Isidor Bush, Dr. J. C. Page, Ferd. Gottschalk, Charles Parsons, Louis Fusz, Thomas W. Fitch, R. D. Lancaster, Chas. P. Johnson, Norman J. Coiman, Enno Sander, Thomas C. Fietcher, E. C. Cabell, Waldo P. Johnson, Henry C. Yeager, Web M. Samuel, A. W. Soper, Thomas Richeson, Charles E. Slayback, O. P. Gooding aud C. W. Murtfeldt.
St. Louis County—Samuel W. Forder, Fred Weigler, James C. Edwards, Joseph Schmecke, Judge Logan Hunton and Mortimer F. Taylor.

F. Taylor. Saline—N. B, Noble, Hon. B. McDaniels, J. Saline—N. B., Noble, Hon. B. McDanics, Baskin, J. Vandyke.
Schuyler—Wm. B. Hayes, James Raley.
Scotland—J. W. Barnes, L. Mott.
Scott—J. M. Cooper, D. L. Hoffman, Wm.

Scott—A. B. Dines.

Ballentine.
Shelby—J. W. Towson, H. B. Dines.
Shannon—E. C. Dameron, C. T. Bisee.
Stoddard—Henry H. Bedford, D. Starks

Stoddard-Henry H. Bedford, D. Starks Crum.
Stone—J. R. Harris, J. F. Seaman,
Sullivan—Geo. W. Butler, W. H. Craig.
Taney—Thomas J. Layton, J. H. Sanders.
Texas—C. M. Ross, Thomas S. Nicholson, R.
G. Ford. F. R. Rutherford, J. Sherrill, T. N.
Bradford, A. E. Leavitt.
Vernon—C. A. Buck, J. N. B. Dodson, S. A.
Wright, C. C. Burton.
Warren—J. V. Hays, Hon. C. E. Peers.
Washington—N. W. Bliss, Wm. Riehl.
Wayne—W. T. Leeper, J. N. Morrison, J. F.
Halton.

Halton. Webster-Judge E. W. Barnes, J. L. Rush, Dr. Thomas Bradford, F. W. Moore, W. H. Worth-O. P. Garner, S. J. Townsend. Wright-W. B. Tunnell, Prof. T. G. Mont-

Wright—W. B. Tunnell, Prof. T. G. Montgomerie.

A brief address was made by President Phelps, who then proceeded to introduce to the convention the various speakers, the first being ex-Governor Charles P. Johnson, whose subject was "The Valley of the Mississippi." Hon. James L. Minor followed, his topic being a "Physical Description of Southern Missouri." Hon. G. W. Bradford, of Laclede County followed with an essay upon the "Railways and Public Lands in Missouri," and then Dr. W. L. Barret, of St. Louis, gave a discourse on "The Health of Missouri." It was then arranged that the following programme should be carried out from day to day till completed, the subjects and speakers being the following.

The Low Lands of Southeast Missouri—Louis Houck, Cape Girardeau County.

Agricultural Capabilities of Missouri—N. J. Colman, St. Louis.

The Grasses of Missouri—N. W. Bliss, Washington County.

Stock Raising in Missouri—R. H. Allen, St. Charies County.

Charles County. Wool Growing in Missouri -Samuel Archer, Clay County.
Dairying in Missouri—David E. Ely, Adair County.
Fruit Culture in Missouri-Wm. Stark, Pike

County.
Culture of Northern Cane or Sorgo-Isaac Culture of Northern Cane or Sorgo—Isaac
A. Hedges, St. Louis.
Manufacture of Sugar from Northern Cane
or Sorgo—G. W. C. Beicher, St. Louis.
Culture of Tobacco in Missouri—John Walker, Howard County.
Vineyards and Wine in Missouri—Prof. Geo.
Hussman, State University.
Horticulture in Missouri—Prof. S. M. Tracy,
State University. State University.
Poultry in Missouri—John Monteith, Jeffer-

son County.
Growth of St. Louis, its Wealth and Industries—Hon. Henry Overstolz, Mayor of St. Louis. Grain Trade and Flour Manufacture in Missouri—Henry C. Yeager, St. Louis. The Cattle Trade of Missouri, Joseph Mul-hall, St. Louis. Beef-canning in Missouri—N. C. Hudson, St.

The Cotton Trade of Missouri-J. W. Para-The Cotton Trade of Missouri—J. W. Paramore, St. Louis.

Manufacturing Industries and Capabilities of Missouri—W. F. Switzler, Boone County.

The Manufacture of Cotton, Wool and Paper in Missouri—L. R. Shryock, St. Louis.

Manufacture of Tobacco and the Tobacco Trade in Missouri—Christian Peper, St. Louis.

Manufacture of Pottery and Granite Ware, in Missouri—H. M. Thompson, St. Louis.

Iron and Steel Manufacture in Missouri— Iron and Steel Manufacture in Missouri-

Iron and Steel Manufacture in Missouri— Thomas W. Fitch, St. Louis. Geology of Northern Missouri—Prof. G. C. Swallow, State University. Geology of Southern Missouri—Prof. G. C. Broadhead, Cass County. Mines and Mining in Missouri—Professor W. B. Potter, Washington University, St. Labor and Wasse in Missouri—Theorems. Labor and Wages in Missouri-W. H. Hor-

ner, Esq., St. Louis.
Kansas City, its Wealth and Industries, its
Progress and Prospects — David L. Twitchell, by appointment of the Mayor of Kansas Migration of People—Nathaniel Holmes, St. Railways of Missouri—J. L. Stephens, Cooper County.
Commercial Relations of Missouri with the
Southwestern States and Mexico—Thos. Allen,

Southwestern States and Mexico—Thos. Allen, St. Louis.

Universities, Colleges and Academies in Missouri (outside of St. Louis)—Prof. S. S. Laws, State University.

Common Schools of the State (outside of St. Louis)—R. D. Shannon, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Universities, Colleges and Academies of the City of St. Louis—Dr. W. G. Eliot, Wasnington University, St. Louis.

Common Schools of the City of St. Louis—Prof. W. T. Harris, St. Louis.

Newspapers and Periodicals of Missouri—Peter L. Foy, St. Louis.

Churches, Asylums, Hospitals and Eleemos vnary Institutions—Rev. E. D. McAnally, St. Louis.

Banks and Banking in Missouri—Thomas E.

Banks and Banking in Missouri-Thomas E Tutt, St. Louis.

Laws Relating to Debtor and Creditor, Exemption, Homestead and Tax Laws of Missouri—Seymour D. Thompson, St. Louis.

Financial Condition of the State and Counties of Missouri—Waldo P. Johnson, St. Louis.

Society in Missouri—Thomas C. Fletcher, St. Louis.

Why I Came to Missouri—Hon, L. J. Far-

Why I Came to Missouri-Hon. L. J. Farwell, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, Worth County.

The Relations of Manufactures to Population—Henry Clay Dean.
Post Offices, Post Roads and Telegraph Lines in Missouri—Sam. Hays.

in Missouri—Sam. Hays.

The second day of the Convention was occupied to a considerable extent in the reading of the valuable papers as set down in the programme, but it was found that time would not suffice for the reading of them all, and it was resolved that they should all be published in pamphlet form and circulated for the benefit of the public. The chief point arrived at was the decision to form a State organization, and for the accomplishment of that purpose the following committee was appointed: First District-Thomas C. Fletcher, St. Lo Second District—C. P. Johnson, St. Louis County.
Third District-J. J. O'Neill, St. Louis

Fourth District-Louis Houck, Cape Girardeau County.
Fifth District—George W. Bradford, Laclede Sixth District—James L. Rush, Webster County.
Seventh District—H. Clay Ewing, Cole

County.
Eighth District—8. C. Reagan, Jackson County.
Ninth District—A. P. Morehouse, Nodaway County. Tenth District—George H. Hubbell, Grundy County.

Eleventh District—J. F. Rucker, Boone County.
Twelfth District—F. W. Huntington, Adair County.
Thirteenth District—L. P. Bashaw, Monroe

County.

The third day was devoted to practical work, and the gist of the proceedings may be given by stating that the resolutions following were passed, after which the Convention adjourned size die.

were passed, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

Whereas the peopling of the State of Missouri is necessary to the development of those vast and varied resources which should command for her a rank second to no State of the Union; that we are convinced that the character of Missouri and her internal wealth are unknown as well to the people of the Eastern States as of Europe; and

Whereas the development of these resources, so long neglected and delayed, has become of vital importance to our State, and inpur belief it is only necessary to make these resources known to have them appreciated, and so turn the flood-tide of immigration to Missouri; and,

Whereas in the present excited political and social condition of Europe, it is natural to believe that the hopes of struggling thousands are turned to the refuge of the New World, so we may confidently expect by a united and purposeful effort to direct these hopes to our State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as citizens of Missouri officially delegated to represent her in this State convention, we pledge ourselves by all honorable means within our power to advance,

in conjunction with the State Board of Immigration and all other agencies, the cause of immigration to this State.

Resolved, That immigration to Missouri be made a feature of the coming political canvass in the State, and that candidates for State and legislative honors without regard to the political party to which they belong be requested to promote all such legislation as will be properly necessary to a fulfilment of her manifest destiny.

Resolved, That as without material we must despair of achieving any beneficial results, therefore the Legislature at its next session be asked to make an unusual annual appropriation to aid the State Board of Immigration, adequate for the purpose of an active and extended canvass in the cause of immigration.

Resolved, That the law heretofore authoriz-Resolved, That the law heretofore anthoriz-

Resolved, That the law heretofore authorizing counties to appropriate a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars in aid of organizations for the promotion of emigration, and declared by the Attorney-General to have been repealed by the last Leuislature, should be re-enacted by the next General Assembly, and that a committee of five be appointed by the President of this Convention to draft an appropriate bill and urze its passage before the next session of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that in the State of Missouri there exist and are enforced as effective legal and constitutional protections to every religious, civil and political right as in any other State in the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge upon the general Government the speedy establishment of a branch mint in the City of St. Louis.

Louis.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to work harmoniously together and persistently, for an appropriation to improve the channels of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, as a measure of justice to the whole State and a commercial necessity to the several States of the Mississippi valley.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Chairman, of St. Louis.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Chairman, of SILAS WOODSON, of Buchanan. WM. F. SWITZLER, of Boone. T. J. O. MORHISON, of New Madrid. W. T. FELLOWS, of Greene.

A Bad Girl to Marry.

A bad daughter, says an exchange, seldom makes a good wife. If a girl is ill-tempered at home, snarls at her parents, snaps at brothers and sisters, and "shirks" her ordinary duties, the chances are ten to one that when she gets a home of her own she will make it gets a home of her own she will make it wretched. There are girls who fancy themselves so far superior to their parents that the mere privilege of enjoying their society in the house ought to be all the old people should have the assurance to ask. While their mothers are busy with domestic duties they sit in the easiest chair or lie on the softest sofas, feeding on chean and trashy nevels, and feeding on cheap and trashy novels, and cherish the notion that they are very literary individuals. The household drudgery is too coarse for such ladies as they. Girls of this sort are generally very anxious to be married that they may escape the disagreeableness of a home where they are held more or less under subjection. A caller, who doesn't have a chance to see how they behave as daugh ers, may be excused for fancy-ing ther lovely and lovable things; but one who does see it is foolish if he commits himself by offering marriage to a girl of this sort. If she will not assist her mother in the domestic labors, is she not likely to be equally slothful and ill-tempered when she marries? If she now thinks herself too fine to work, is it safe to expect that her views as to that matter would radically change if she became a wife?

Standing the Test.

The following is a good one in the way of a religious test—good because it is true. A minister not long since held protracted meetings not far from Port Austin and Bad Axe, Mich. One day one of his converts, while driving his exen with a heavy load behind them over the bad roads between the abovenamed places, accidentally looked back and discovered his pastor covertly fol-lowing behind. The convert could not imagine the cause of such strange conduct, but thought he would keep an eye on his movements. For two or three miles the man of holy orders hung on the rear of the slowly moving oxen.

Now crouching behind stumps, now
moving like a phantom through the
skirting forest, occasionally spurring like a quarter-horse across some open space to gain the cover of some friendly fence to keep the field side like a stray dog, again dodging through thickets, diving through cat-tails, crawling behind logs, bounding over pools of water—the pastoral legs seemed equal to any emergency. All the while the pursuer kept ever near, ever eager, ever listening, finally near, ever eager, ever listening, finally straightening up and calling the brother driving the team by name: "Brother—, I have followed you two miles to find out whether you would swear at them oxen. I am satisfied the Lord has filled you with the genuine article.
Bless the Lord! Another soul saved!
Amen! Good morning." And the good
man walked contentedly back. The man with the oxen drove slowly on, studying on the mysterious ways of Providence and wondering how it would have been with his soul if he had not seen his watchful paster all the time.

-The human brain, according to Prof. Tyndali's recent definition, is the organized register of infinitely numerous experiences received during the evolution of life, or rather during the evo-lution of that series of organisms through which the human organism has been reached; the effects of the most uniform and frequent of these experiences have been successively bequeathed, principal and interest, and have slowly mounted to that high intelligence which lies latent in the brain of the infant. Thus it happens, says Tyndall, that the European inherits from twenty to thirty cubic inches more of brain than the Papuan—thus it happens that the facul-ties, as of music, which scarcely exist in some inferior races, become congenial in those that are superior-thus, too, it happens that out of savages unable to count up to the number of their fingers, and speaking a language containing only nouns and verbs, arise at length Newtons and Shakespeares.

—A burr oak tree on the farm of C. Godfrey of Marshall, Mich., recently felled, measured twenty-three feet in circumference. It is supposed to be 200 years old. There were 187 visible rings, and in the heart the rings were not distinct enough to be counted.

—A toll-gate near Greensburg, Ind., is guarded night and day by ten armed men, at an expense of \$175 a week, while the receipts are only \$10. The residents have repeatedly destroyed it, and the Company have resolved to defend it at any cost.

—Lord Beaconsfield is now in excellent health and spirits, and is distinguishing himself in pedestrianism.